

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 6 with the following paragraph:

--A loudspeaker typically has a constant radiation characteristic. The radiation characteristic of loudspeakers incorporated into sound systems can be changed to a limited degree by suitable placement of the loudspeakers in the auditorium and/or with the help of additional mechanical devices, such as acoustic reflectors or acoustic lenses. Sound systems in automobiles are subject to particularly stringent ~~requirement~~ requirements since neither can the location for installation of the loudspeakers in general be arbitrarily selected, nor is there enough available space for installing additional mechanical devices. Moreover, since the space into which the sound is radiated is typically relatively small,[[ ,]] the channels of, for example, stereo sound can frequently not be adequately separated, in particular for more than one listener.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 16 with the following paragraph:

--Referring first to Fig. 1, an exemplary signal processing device 5 includes two loudspeakers 1 and 2, wherein each of the two loudspeakers 1, 2 is controlled by one of two stereophonic input signals  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ , with respective power amplifiers 3, 4 connected between the loudspeakers and the input signals. A signal processing device 5, which receives the input signals  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ , is connected before the power amplifiers 3, 4. In the signal processing device 5, the input signal  $E_1$  is supplied to an adder unit 8 via a phase shifter 6 with a frequency-independent phase shift  $\phi_1$  and via a coefficient unit 7 with a

coefficient  $K_1$  representing a damping or amplification. The adder unit 8 also receives the input signal  $E_2$  from a phase shifter [[9]]14 with a frequency-independent phase shift  $\phi_2$  and a coefficient unit 10 with a coefficient  $K_2$  representing a damping or amplification. The adder unit 8 produces from the supplied input signals a control signal  $A_1$  for the power amplifier 3. Likewise, the input signal  $E_2$  is supplied to an adder unit 13 via a phase shifter 11 with a frequency-independent phase shift  $\phi_1$  and via a coefficient unit 12 with a coefficient  $K_1$ . The adder unit 13 also receives the input signal  $E_1$  from a phase shifter [[14]]2 with a frequency-independent phase shift  $\phi_2$  and a coefficient unit 10 with a coefficient  $K_2$  representing a damping or amplification and produces therefrom a control signal  $A_2$  for the power amplifier 4.--